

Approved For Release 2001/08/06 : CIA-RDP82-00457R00790008

25X1A

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Indochina

DATE DISTR. 11 AUG 61

SUBJECT Nationalist Political Groups in North Vietnam

NO. OF PAGES 3

PL ACE 25X1A

NO. OF ENCLS
(LISTED BELOW)

ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

DATE OF 25X1C

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Vietnam Quoc Dan Dang (VNQDD)

1. The VNQDD has become more active since the return to Vietnam of Vu Hong Khanh in 1949 and of Xuan Tung, aka Thuan, in July 1950. Discord within the VNQDD was apparent while its leaders were still in China and the party is now divided into three factions, led by Vu Hong Khanh, Tran Quang Minh and Phan Tran.

8. Vu Hong Khanh's followers include the nationalists like Trieu Viet Hung and Trinh Danh who returned with him from China. This group is more concerned with military than political affairs. Khanh therefore hopes to profit by the unsettled political situation to gain control of important positions in the national government through which he might secure partial or complete military control of North Vietnam. Khanh envisages the establishment of an anti-Communist front in the China-Vietnam border area. The French doubt Khanh's sincerity and he has encountered difficulty in gaining support for his faction of the VNQDD. He has attempted unsuccessfully to enlist the support of his former classmates at the Thanh Do military school in China, members of the former National Youth Group and several students at the Yen Bay Infantry School. As a result, he lacks sufficient military and political leaders to serve as a nucleus for the development of his party. Khanh's faction is also at a disadvantage because of the antagonism of other political groups toward his close advisor, Trieu Viet Hung.

- b. Tran Quang Minh is supported by prominent individuals such as Nguyen Van Luc, Nguyen Ba Chau, Bui Dinh and Xuan Tung, with whom Minh had established contact before his return from Hong Kong. Minh's objective is the unification of all former VNQDD elements into an anti-Communist, anti-Bao Dai Government organization to be called the Dan Chu Cao Tien.

Xuan Tung acts as Minh's representative in frequent meetings with Phan Tram's group at the Chinese Consulate in Hanoi to discuss means of strengthening and unifying the VNQDD. Minh still supports the Chinese Nationalists and used to publicize their military victories in his news reports. It is also possible that Tung is in contact with Nguyen

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Approved For Release 2001/03/06
Next Review Date: 2003

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Tung Tam*; the two often met in secret conference in Hong Kong. Tung has made no effort to regain contact with Vu Hong Khanh since they quarrelled in Kunming and Minh has been unable to effect a conciliation between them primarily because of Tung's violent dislike of Khanh's assistant, Trieu Viet Thanh.

Minh recently began publication of a newspaper called Tieng Viet. He has asked Truc Chi, a former staff member of the nationalist Hanoi newspaper Giang Son to direct Tieng Viet.

- c. Phan Tram's faction supports the union of the VNQDD and the former ai Viet Quoc Dan Dang (DVQDD), of which Tram was a member, into a clandestine organization. Tram feels that the party would have little chance of success operating openly until French control of the Bao Dai Government is removed. Although Tram and Tran Quang Minh are agreed on the desirability of unifying the various VNQDD groups, they have reached no definite plan of action.

Vietnam Phuc Quoc Dong Minh Hoi (VNPQDMH)

2. The VNPQDMH is led by Hoang Nam Hung and Nong Quoc Long. When Hung and Long returned from China, they were accompanied by several young nationalists from various parties. The party members dispersed after their arrival in Hanoi, however, and Hung and Long are currently attempting to increase the Chinese as well as the Vietnamese membership. The VNPQDMH is primarily a military organization patterned on the Chinese military system. Hung's assistant was trained at the Thanh Do military school. Pham Van Giao, Governor of Central Vietnam, has incorporated several VNPQDMH members into the army of Central Vietnam based at Hue.

Activities of Luu Duc Trung

3. The representative in Hanoi of Luu Duc Trung is Phat Thai, aka Ly Hong Giang. Thai's job in Hanoi is to secure support for Trung's nomination to the presidency when he returns to Vietnam from Hong Kong. Thai employs his son-in-law, Hoi, to aid him in gaining the support of the Elite Group of Hanoi, a faction represented by Le Toan and Nguyen Khan Chu, who maintain contact with Tran Trong Kim, Vietnamese Premier under the Japanese in 1945. Thai himself works among the youth groups. He tried to contact the former Quoc Gia Thanh Nien Doan (Group of National Youth), but its leader, Le Van Nhan, was unable to reunite the dispersed members of the party. His attempt to gain the support of the Phan Tram faction of the VNQDD also failed because of Tram's antagonism toward Luu Duc Trung.

Viet Doan

4. Hoang Phuc Hai is the Viet Doan representative in North Vietnam. The party has been almost completely inactive for some time as the result of internal dissension which has caused many of its members to ally themselves to other groups. Unrest in the Viet Doan has been increased by the suggestion of the Cao Dai Pope, Pham Ngoc Tac, that the party disperse altogether. Mai Ngoc Thien, the most active Viet Doan member, plans to nominate Le Trong Hien for the post of Governor, in order to secure his support for a resumption of Viet Doan activity.

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Fourth International Group

5. Hoang Dao is currently attempting to regain contact with former members of Ta Thu Thau's Fourth International Group, many of whom are now in Ho Chi Minh-controlled areas. Dao was arrested while in Ho Chi Minh territory and was released only on the intervention of Ho Tung Mau, Inspector General of the Ho Chi Minh Government. Dao later established a group of "National Forces", which has not yet been activated.

When Dao arrived in North Vietnam from Intersector IV, he contacted the Vietnam Vo Si Doan (see paragraph 5) to gain their support in the organization of a commercial shipping line between North and South Vietnam.

Vietnam Vo Si Doan (VNVSD) (Vietnam Athletic Group)

6. The VNVSD was founded by Nguyen Loc, who was responsible for the development of Vietnamese boxing (Vovinan) during the Japanese occupation. Nguyen Loc recently resigned from the group, however, because of a disagreement on party policy. He is considering going to South Vietnam, where he has the support of several wealthy friends.

Hoang Co Binh, former director of Giang Son, recently contacted Trong Lang, a VNVSD member, in an attempt to resume his political activity in the name of the VNVSD. Binh has been inactive since Giang Son was disbanded.

When Hoang Dao returned to Intersector IV after contacting the VNVSD, he was accompanied by Cao Nguyen Binh, one of the party leaders, as well as by Nguyen Van Huong, Quang Minh and Dinh Xuan Cau.

7. The following recently organized nationalist groups have not yet become politically active:
 - a. The Thanh Nien Cach Menh Hai Ngoai (Group of Overseas Revolutionary Youth), established by Vu Dinh Huyen.
 - b. The Labor Group, established by Tran Anh.
 - c. The Dai Viet Quoc Xa, which is being reorganized by Nguyen Van Tien and Ngo Thuc Dich.
 - d. The Thanh Nien Cach Menh Dang (Party of Revolutionary Youth), an anti-Bao Dai Government group led by a faction of the VNQDD.

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- * Comment. [redacted] background information on Nguyen Tuong Tam.

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